

THE TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1841.

Advertisements intended for Monday morning's Tribune must be sent in by 10 o'clock this evening, as the office is not open on Sundays.

Upon a careful correction of our BANK NOTE TABLE for this day's paper, we find that there is no change in the current rates of money, except that Towanda, Pa., is no sale; good Ohio 9 to 10; New Orleans 5 to 6; and Bank of Michigan 60 per cent. discount. All other rates are a shade higher than last week. As we have pressing need of the space which the Table would occupy, we omit it; since need of the space which the Table would occupy, we omit it; since need of the space which the Table would occupy, we omit it.

For Literary Notices, Mr. Van Buren on the Public Lands, News, &c., see First Page.

For a complete List of the Churches and Places of Worship in this City, see Last Page.

A considerable part of the matter prepared for to-day's paper is crowded out by an extraordinary press of advertisements, though several of these are also unavoidably deferred till Monday. We are making arrangements to increase our space very soon. Meantime our Readers and Advertisers are entreated to have patience with, if they cannot rejoice in, our good fortune.

Our news from Washington by this morning's Mail is better than we were yesterday led to expect. THE CABINET HAS NOT RESIGNED, nor is there any immediate danger of such a calamity. THE LAND BILL HAS FINALLY PASSED THE SENATE, by 28 to 23; the Virginia Senators voting in the affirmative. The House has doubtless concurred in the amendments, and the President will assuredly sign the bill—we trust to-day. The House passed several bills on Thursday, working resolutely, and a better feeling prevailed. The Fiscal Corporation bill will probably fail in the Senate, unless it can be so amended as to satisfy all Whigs, the President included.—Such is the tenor of our advices this morning. See Postscript.

THE LAND DISTRIBUTION.—The passage of the Land bill through the Senate, by the decided vote of 28 to 23, is a just theme of hearty congratulation, and augurs favorably for the triumphant issue of the Extra Session. Every Administration Senator—Messrs. Rives and Archer included—voted for it, except Mr. Preston of S. C., who was overruled by the prevailing opinion of his constituents, who appear to have engaged Mr. Calhoun to do their thinking for them. In 1837, Mr. Calhoun was in favor of the Land Distribution, but since that time he has experienced one of his periodical changes, and now intensely hostile to the measure. South Carolina follows, with lamb-like instinct; and Mr. Preston is constrained to do likewise. On the other hand, Messrs. Wright of N. Y., Buchanan and Sturgeon of Pa., Williams of Me., and Perry Smith of Conn.—Loco-Focos who have been expressly instructed to vote for this measure, and the Pennsylvania Senators by the aid of Loco-Foco votes—all voted plump against it. Messrs. Buchanan and Sturgeon take shelter behind a paltry subterfuge; saying that they were instructed to vote for an equal Distribution; but as this bill allows ten per cent. first to the States in which the land is sold, it is not equal, and therefore they vote against it. The percentage to the New States is fully counterbalanced by the exemption of the Public Lands from State taxation, and the increase of its value caused by the improvements of the States. Every feature of the bill has been carefully matured with a view of doing equal justice to each section of the Union, while great benefits are secured to all. Through future ages the Land Distribution of 1840 will rank with the Land Survey bill of 1800, which, by cutting the Public Domain up into small sections instead of large tracts, secured it for ever from the iron grasp of the speculator. So with this measure. The great object of Benton and his allies is the passage of a Graduation Act, which will reduce the price of all surveyed lands in twenty years to twenty-five cents an acre, and after five years give the balance unsold to the States which enclose it respectively. The first effect of this would be general thriftlessness in the West and an utter sacrifice of the interest of the Old States. Very few would buy lands to-day at ten shillings an acre which to-morrow can be had for eight, next day six, and so down to two. All would hold on without pay, trusting to Pre-emption, and rifles to secure them in possession. Little or nothing would be paid for Public Lands until the lowest price was reached, when they would be bought up in townships by speculators at two shillings an acre, the squatters taking the tracts on which they have Pre-emptions. This destructive Graduation has been pressed year after year by Benton, sustained by most of his Political allies, and only lost by a few votes. With Iowa and Wisconsin in the Union, as they soon will be, and the increased representation of the New States, it could not be resisted. And yet the same politicians who have seen this scheme pressed year after year, without a word of opposition—who have approved the sentiment of Jackson, Van Buren and Benton that the Public Lands ought not to be treated as a source of National Revenue—are now vociferous in their denunciation of the Distribution bill as a scheme of robbery and spoliation! Its "robbery" consists in its divesting demagogues of the power to manufacture personal and party capital in the West by advocating a reduction of the price of the Public Lands—a measure fraught with deep injustice to the Old and serious mischief to the New States.

For years the United States have presented the spectacle of a spendthrift eating up his estate—cutting down his paternal oaks, selling off his inherited acres year by year to meet his current expenses. Is this wise? Is it statesmanlike? Yet Loco-Focoism insists that we shall go on dissipating our only common property in order that Silks and Wines, Tea and Broadcloth, may be imported free of duty from countries which rigorously exclude all our productions that they can rival at home. The Whig policy is to preserve this noble inheritance—to divide the Proceeds in time of peace among the several States, and devote them to the prosecution of Internal Improvement and the support of General Education. We wish the Lands sold and occupied as fast as possible, but the Proceeds should not be spent on temporary wants, but devoted to purposes of permanent usefulness. Is not this clearly right?

We regret that it was found necessary to admit into this bill a proviso that whenever any duty on Imports shall exceed 20 per cent. the Distribution shall be suspended. Not that this is of any practical efficacy—the same vote that imposes the duty will obviate this provision. But it is wrong even to attempt in this way to tie the hands of the nation. Suppose Great Britain should to-morrow impose a duty of six cents per pound on American Cotton in order to encourage the growth of that staple in her Indies: Shall we not counter-veil the exaction in any way? This whole industry of a third of the Union is paralyzed, struck down: what shall we do? Ought we not to say to her, "If you so invidiously exclude our Cotton, we will reciprocate on your Cloths, your Wares, your Cutlery?" Yet this absurd proviso stipulates that we shall not do so; it ties our hands and invites our rivals to attack us. But this cannot stand. Our friends did right to accept it rather than endanger the passage of the bill, but we protest against deeming it binding on the future action of Congress.

TENNESSEE.—We have returns from all the Counties, and the vote for Governor stands as follows:

1841.	1839.
James C. Jones, Whig.....55,379	J. K. Polk, V. B.....54,680
James K. Polk, Opp.....49,035	N. Cannon, W.....52,114
Whig majority.....3,344	V. B. majority.....2,566
Whig gain.....5,910.	

It was not unusual that some of the Members of Congress who voted for the Bank bill—earnestly believing a Bank the only sure remedy for our Currency disorders and the present Congress morally bound to create one—should feel aggrieved and mortified by the President's Veto. It could hardly be expected that among 170 Whig Members of Congress every one should be discreet, considerate and wise. And it is a matter of just pride that of that whole number only two—Messrs. Butts and Arnold—have spoken unkindly, harshly of the President's act, while many have declared that, while they differ from him in opinion, they confide in his integrity, defend him from all assaults, and regard with abhorrence the terms in which he is assailed. And yet the neutral press of this City makes the Whig party responsible for the intemperate expressions, and represents us as assailing and denouncing the President for his course!

The Journal of Commerce and Herald agree exactly in their exposition of the difficulties at Washington. They originate, say these authorities, in a game of Mr. Clay to supplant President Tyler in the affections of the Whig party! The Journal is particularly dexterous in its use of the vocabulary of gaming; the Herald includes Mr. Webster as another gambler on his own hook; but the two agree admirably in the main, that it is all a piece of jockeying for selfish ends. What must the world think of a Country of which (according to its own impartial journals) the foremost Statesmen are engaged in contriving and resisting measures of the highest consequence for good or evil to the whole People, merely to subserve their own selfish ends? Can the authors of such blasting aspersions be true to the cause of Public Morality or the Country's Honor?

DEED IN HIGH LIFE.—A duel was fought in Maryland on Thursday morning between two residents of this City, Mr. A. Belmont, agent of the Rothschilds, and Mr. Hayward growing out of a personal difficulty at Delmonico's in relation to a lady some few days since, in which Belmont was knocked down by Hayward. A challenge was the consequence and the parties met as before stated. Mr. Belmont received a ball in his thigh at the first fire, and is said to be dangerously wounded.

HEADS OFF!—The following City Watchmen in the First District have been dismissed by our worshipful Mayor and Council for the heinous crime of Whiggery, of which they have been found guilty, viz:

Name.	Has served.	Name.	Has served.
Mr. Miller.....nearly 40 years.	Mr. McDonald.....7 years.		
Burckick.....about 35	Dennitt.....		
Keen.....30	Gorman.....		
Thompson.....	Shade.....		
Steeple.....	Van Winkle.....		
Travis.....	Booth.....		
Logan.....	Ingersoll.....		
McVay.....	Beckett.....		
Taylor.....	Donaldson.....		

No fault has been found with any of them except their politics. Alderman Hatfield of the Eleventh and the Assistant of the Thirtieth were present to see that the business was done effectually, and no man who had the audacity to vote for Harrison and Tyler and against the Paper-Snatcher retained. We believe they have certified that the execution was complete.

N. B. More in our next.

U. S. SILVER.—The United States Gazette states that the first deposit of silver from a mine of the United States, was made at the Mint in Philadelphia this week. It was from Davidson county, North Carolina, and it is believed that the mines there will prove very productive. The essay made at the Mint showed that 1000 parts of the bullion contained 973 of silver, and 27 of gold.

WE learn from the Philadelphia Chronicle that there is now living in Somerset County, Md., an old lady named Mrs. Elizabeth Cottingham, who was, according to the records of her family, one hundred and ten years of age last March. She can see to read without spectacles, and her mental faculties are sound.

VICTIMS OF THE LOUISIANA.—It has been ascertained that of the soldiers and others on board the Louisiana at the time of the explosion, three are dead, eleven scalded and eighteen missing—total 32.

Dr. W. P. C. BARTON, U. S. N., has been appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, Attending Surgeon of the United States Naval Asylum at Philadelphia.

HARVARD COLLEGE.—The Commencement in this institution took place on Wednesday. Among the audience were the Governor, Chief Justice and other Judges, and the principal officers of the Commonwealth. The exercises of the graduating class are highly commended by the Boston papers.

The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on the following gentlemen, viz: Francois Xavier Martin, Chief Justice of Louisiana, Samuel S. Wilde, Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, James Savage and Francis C. Gray, Esqrs.; and the degree of D. D. on Rev. Mark Hopkins, President of William's College, Barnas Sears, President of the Baptist Theological Seminary at Newton, and Rev. Jas. Thompson, of Barre.

The degree of A. B. was conferred upon 44 young gentlemen composing the graduating class.

Rev. John N. Mallit is expected to preach at a Camp Meeting to-day at Kingston, N. H.

A few nights since, some thieves entered five different houses adjoining each other in Philadelphia through the lower story windows, and rifled them of such valuable articles as they could conveniently carry away.

Moss Phelps, Esq., of the firm of Kimball & Phelps, of Boston, was killed on Wednesday by the accidental discharge of a musket in the hands of a younger brother.

Rev. Peter Parker, M. D., with his Chinese teacher, was expected to arrive at Bangor, Maine, on Wednesday.

The notorious Locke, of the Farm School, Boston, has been arrested by Constable Adams and placed in the Leverett-street Jail, and was to have been arraigned yesterday, on a charge of having practised cruelties on the boys committed to his charge.

Rev. John Pierpont, of Boston, is to deliver a series of Discourses on Temperance during the second week of September, at Ringe, Fitzwilliam, Jeffrey and other towns in New-Hampshire.

An affray recently took place at a brick-yard near Cincinnati between a man named Birch and a German, in which the former was so severely injured that he is not expected to recover. The weapons used were a stick of cord-wood and a shovel. The exciting cause of the quarrel was, of course, the demon Alcohol.

PRICES OF PRODUCE IN IOWA CITY.—Flour, per barrel, \$5; Corn Meal, 50 cents; Corn, 25c; Oats, 31c; Bacon, per lb., 10c; Beef, 4 to 6c; Chickens, per dozen, 51; Butter, per lb., 12c; Cheese, 12c; Eggs, per dozen, 12 cents.

GRAND RUSH.—On Thursday, as Mr. Ketchum, the keeper of the cells, was taking the prisoners their food, on arriving at the outer door, he heard what appeared to be an altercation in the inside. He opened the door hastily, and to his surprise, four of the inmates rushed out and made their escape, and have not been heard of since. There were seven altogether in the cells, confined separately. By some means or other five of them had got the locks of the doors of their apartments, and stood ready in the room into which the outer door opens, to make their escape as soon as it was opened. One of the number hesitated to go on account of the prospective punishment of jail-breaking. [Brooklyn News.] money returned.

POSTSCRIPT.

By this Morning's Southern Mail.

We make the following extract from a long and interesting private letter from Washington by this morning's Mail. The residue (which we have not time to get in this morning) will be published on Monday:

"Now a word as to the 'Fiscal Corporation bill' (and by-the-by, did not the Hon. Chairman of the Currency Committee in the House 'jump out of the frying-pan into the fire' when he exchanged the name of Bank for that of Corporation?) Unless the House bill now before the Senate Committee shall be amended, it will as certainly be vetoed as it passes. Mark the meaning of the words in italics. And if it be vetoed, the Cabinet, identified as it is in a great degree with the bill, will resign. And if they resign, Virginia abstractionism and transcendentalism will rule the hour. I think it not unlikely, however, that the bill will fail in the Senate. If so, the result alluded to will not follow."

Washington Correspondence of the New-York Tribune.

Thursday, August 26.

The Senate has to-day been occupied by discussion on the Distribution Bill, which was finally passed by a vote of 20 Yeas to 23 Nays, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clay of Ky., Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Rives, Smith, Smith of Ia., Southard, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge—27.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Ala., Culberrt, Fulton, King, McKim, Moulton, Nicholson, Pierce, Preston, Sevier, Smith of Conn., Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, Young—23.

MESSRS. CUTHBERT, McROBERTS, PIERCE, BENTON, SEVIER, and LINS opposed the bill during the day, and Mr. Rives briefly advocated it.

Mr. BENTON, at the conclusion of his remarks of more than an hour, moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to strike out its "bamboozling" pre-emption sections, (as he styled them), and insert sections including the pre-emption and graduation principle. This motion was lost, by Yeas 22, Nays 23, (the vote being the same as above, except Mr. PIERCE'S, who here voted in the negative.)

The bill was then passed, as above stated.

In the House of Representatives, the bill making appropriation for the relief of the Post Office Department, was taken up.

Mr. ANDREWS, of Ky., briefly advocated the bill. Mr. BORTS, after reference to the political topics that had been introduced in the discussion, to his letter published in the Madisonian, the principles of which he avowed, stating his acceptance of the proposition made yesterday by Mr. CUTHBERT to discuss the conformity of the President's course with his professed principles, and that he would be ready to show and prove the treachery of the President to his party, briefly adverted to the merits of the bill in its support.

Mr. WATSON spoke with reference to Whig inconsistency, tyranny and proscription, and of the mildness of the Loco-Focos, and their forbearance of the exercise of tyrannical power while the ascendant party.

The question was then taken, first being on the amendment of Mr. GILMER that the appropriation shall be accounted for by the Department, and be hereafter refunded to the Treasury, or be deducted from balances now due that Department from Government.

A motion of Mr. McKAY to strike out this latter clause of the amendment was negatived. The original amendment was then adopted, and the bill having been passed in Committee, was reported to the House, where the amendment was concurred in, and the bill passed, by Yeas 127, Nays 46. It appropriates \$497,657 to enable the Department to meet its dues to contractors and others.

The bill making an appropriation of \$3,033.09 for the expenses of the funeral of William Henry Harrison, was taken up, and after some conversation as to one of the items, was amended so as to give the Auditor of the Treasury power to settle the just accounts; and then passed by a vote of 123 to 23.

The bill making appropriations of \$8,600 for the freight from Italy, and for the erection in the Rotunda of the Capitol of Greenough's Statue of Washington, and also appropriating for the balance due for the execution of the work, was taken up and passed. The House then adjourned.

Thus the Land Bill, so long under discussion, has at length passed the Senate. It will be sent again to the House for its concurrence in the amendments. The Revenue bill will probably next be taken up.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

JOHN W. VANCE, Register of the Land Office at Danville, Illinois.

City Intelligence.

Reported for the New-York Tribune.

COURT OF SESSIONS.—August 27.—Before Judge Noah and Alderman Woodhall and Williams.

Bridge McAnally was tried for stealing 27 yards of cotton sheeting from the store of Ezra Young. Adjudged guilty, and sent to the penitentiary for 60 days. James and battery on John Lovett. Guilty on both, and sentenced to the penitentiary for six months on each. 1 year in all. There were three other offences against him for assaults and battery on several witnesses. George Robt. was dismissed, as he was sentenced for a year already. George Robt. was stealing a pocket book and \$57 in money from John Adams. Guilty, penitentiary 90 days. Richard P. Williams, a black, stealing two coats from the store of Mrs. Mary Hare. Guilty, penitentiary six months. Emma Kirk, colored girl, stealing clothes and money from Family Store. Guilty, penitentiary 30 days. Edward Newman, a black, assault and battery on Elizabeth Blank. Guilty, city prison 1 week. Ephraim Pate, a boy, stealing a pair of half boots from Abraham S. Scribner. Guilty, sent to the house of refuge. Thomas Fox, assault and battery on Arthur N. Sherman. Guilty, judgment suspended and he discharged.

Discharges.—James Bidole, a black, William Gillespie, Bartokolew, James Jones, Edward Coles, and Patrick Hand, charged with assaults and battery, were severally discharged.

POLICE OFFICE.—Finding Butter.—Late on Thursday night, watchman Mead discovered a pair of butter at the corner of Franklin and Orange-streets, and a black fellow standing by it. He approached the fellow, who ran up an alley in Orange-street and escaped, leaving the butter which was brought to the Police Office for an owner.

Robbing a Dyer.—Mathew Flynn was arrested and imprisoned for stealing a silk dress from the dyer's establishment of Ambrose Corwin, No. 81 Canal-st.

Robbing a Shop.—Officer Stephens yesterday arrested a female named Cecelia Keyser, for stealing a pair of gaiter boots worth \$2.50 from the shop of Jacob Klear, corner of Pearl and Cross-sts.

CROOKER'S OFFICE.—Death from London.—The Crooner, yesterday, killed an infant son of Mrs. Magdalen Shaw, aged 10 months. The child was of feeble health and frame, and its mother was in the habit of giving it paraffine, which was kept in a phial in the closet, labelled, "On Monday a young lady, niece of Mrs. Reed, who occupied a portion of the same room with Mrs. Shaw, came to see her aunt, and being of the same violent pains, sent for some laudanum, which was brought in a phial of the same size with that containing paraffine, but labelled laudanum. This, after a portion of it had been taken by the lady, was placed in the closet with the phial containing paraffine, and Mrs. Reed, who, to relieve its pains, went to the closet to get the paraffine phial, and not being able to read, took the laudanum phial by mistake and gave the child a teaspoonful of the laudanum. It was soon taken very ill, and King was sent for, who, on finding all that was possible, concluded that the child had died of midnight. As a consequence of having laudanum administered to him in mistake for paraffine, and no blame is to be attached to the person who administered the same.

CHAPMAN'S MAGIC RAZOR STROP.—The following directions should be carefully observed, viz: The hone is to be used when the razor has a round and thick edge, which may be easily determined by the difficulty experienced in shaving closely. Lay your razor flat on the hone, press lightly and propel it against the edge and give the usual motion used in honing.

After use, wipe the hone with a woollen rag to remove the fine particles of steel, which have a tendency to fill up the pores if allowed to remain.

Directions for Stropping on 2, 3 and 4.—Lay your razor flat, press lightly, and draw it from heel to point, not against the edge, as in honing, but in the usual manner. In the process of stropping, draw the edge of the razor a few times across the thumb nail, if it passes over smoothly, it is fit for use; if not, so, continue to strap on No. 4. Five minutes is ample time for putting a dull razor in perfect order. Retail prices 50 cents to \$1.50—warranted to please, or money returned.

After use, wipe the hone with a woollen rag to remove the fine particles of steel, which have a tendency to fill up the pores if allowed to remain.

"SINGULAR PLAGIARISM."—Under this title the Evening Tatler accuses Mr. Edward Flagg, author of a late novel published in the 'New World,' entitled 'The Duchess of Ferrara,' of having endeavored to palm off as his own what was founded on a drama of Victor Hugo.—The Tatler observes:

"Had the translation been offered as such, or had the author and his publishers possessed the modesty to have called it 'Tale founded on fact,' &c. &c., had they indicated in a note that the author 'saw the mark,' it was strictly indebted to the work in question, we might not have considered it worth our while to go out of the way to criticize the translation."

What will the literary public think of the meanness and malevolence exhibited in the above when they are informed that in the very number of the New World in which Mr. Flagg's story was published the Editor gave the following commentary:

"The authorized informers as to the tale is founded on one of Victor Hugo's most celebrated Dramas. If so, it is translated and adapted with an ability scarcely inferior to that which would be requisite in the production of a romance purely original. It does new credit to the abilities of the accomplished author of 'The Two Friends,' and we take great pleasure in introducing him to the readers of the New World."—New World of Aug. 1.

The Mercer-street Presbyterian Church will be open for divine service at half past 10 A. M., and half-past 3 P. M., to-morrow.

Religious Notice.—The Rev. David Bellamy, recently of Ithaca, has arrived in the City and will enter on his duties as Pastor of the Stanton-street Baptist Church on to-morrow, Lord's-day, August 28th.

The Rev. Charles Pitman, Corresponding Secretary of the Methodist Missionary Society, will preach in the Methodist Church in Wall-street, to-morrow Evening. Service to commence at 7 o'clock.

A Camp Meeting will be held at Haddam, New-Haven County, situated on the bank of the Connecticut River, nearly opposite the East Haddam landing.

Mormonism.—All persons who wish to have a correct understanding of the principles of the Mormons, as they are called, should attend their meetings, which are held at National Hall, in Canal-street, every Sabbath Day, at 10, 3, and 7 o'clock. Seats always free.

Elder WOODRUFF, one of the 'Twelve' lately returned from England, will preach To-morrow, 28th inst.

Don't believe half the wicked stories that are told about us, but go and hear for yourselves.

Temperance.—A Ninth Ward Temperance Meeting will be held next Monday evening, the 28th inst., at half past 7 o'clock, in the Baptist Church, corner of Christopher and Bedford-streets. It is expected to be one of great interest.

Franklin Temperance Society.—A Regular Meeting of this Society will be held this Saturday Evening at Washington Temperance Hall, corner of Centre and White-sts. A Lecture on the Effects of Alcohol on the Human Constitution will be delivered by request by Dr. DAVID M. KEEFE. All persons connected with the Society are cordially and earnestly invited to attend.

Reform Meeting.—A meeting will take place on Sunday Night, Aug. 23, at 7 o'clock, at the Apprentices' Library, City Buildings, corner of Cranberry and Henry-streets, with the view of forming a Total Abstinence Society, in no way connected with any other Society in Brooklyn. Members and officers of the Washington Temperance Society of New-York will be present to address the meeting. All are invited to attend, and especially those who feel disposed to give up the further use of liquor. It is intended that meetings shall be held every Sunday evening to further the cause of Total Abstinence from all intoxicating Drinks.

State Prison Monopoly.—An adjourned meeting of Delegates to the State Convention will be held on Monday Evening, at 8 o'clock, at Warren Hall, corner of Henry and Oliver-streets. Delegates from Brooklyn are invited to attend the above meeting, as the Delegates will leave the city on Tuesday Evening, the 31st.

Address was made to the people by several practical men, and a Committee selected to report Resolutions for the adoption of the meeting; and the following were reported and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1. That something yet remains to be done, that the Outward may be made as useful to the City as it might and ought to be. The expense of incarceration ought not to be equal to a poor man's rent. It ought not to cost a hundred dollars a year or more, to pass daily from the residence to the place of confinement of a man, even though the distance between both should be seven miles; and the fact that the cost is so high proves that the system needs correction—a correction that shall make the expense to individuals less, while it makes the profits of their conveyance more. 2. That we have great satisfaction in the proposed establishment of a permanent steamboat communication between Harlem and the lower end of the City, as a measure long desired and calculated greatly to increase the convenience of the citizens and to promote the prosperity of this section of the Island; and that we will make all proper efforts to secure and sustain it.

At an adjourned meeting, held at the same place, on Thursday evening, 26th inst., among other things it was—

Resolved, That the Committee be appointed to ascertain the practicability of obtaining a boat to run constantly between New-York and Harlem, touching at intermediate places, with the amount of cost and all other circumstances important to the early establishment of a steamboat communication.

And the following persons were appointed such Committee: John A. Sill, Captain Dean, Lambert Sydam, E. Ketchum, Marcellus Ellis, Hiram D. Wheat, B. C. Kellinger, P. J. Schriwa.

Whereupon, the meeting adjourned to meet again at the same place on Monday Evening, Aug. 30th, at 8 o'clock.

JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.

ELDERIDGE G. BALDWIN, Secretary.

Harlem Steamboat.—At a meeting of citizens friendly to the establishment of a Steamboat between New-York and Harlem held at Andrew Howe's Washington Hall, on the Third Avenue, on Monday evening, 23d inst., Lambert Sydam was called to the chair, and John S. Kenyon and Hiram D. Wheat were appointed Secretaries.

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Resolved, That the Committee be appointed to ascertain the practicability of obtaining a boat to run constantly between New-York and Harlem, touching at intermediate places, with the amount of cost and all other circumstances important to the early establishment of a steamboat communication.

And the following persons were appointed such Committee: John A. Sill, Captain Dean, Lambert Sydam, E. Ketchum, Marcellus Ellis, Hiram D. Wheat, B. C. Kellinger, P. J. Schriwa.

Whereupon, the meeting adjourned to meet again at the same place on Monday Evening, Aug. 30th, at 8 o'clock.

JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.

ELDERIDGE G. BALDWIN, Secretary.

Harlem Steamboat.—At a meeting of citizens friendly to the establishment of a Steamboat between New-York and Harlem held at Andrew Howe's Washington Hall, on the Third Avenue, on Monday evening, 23d inst., Lambert Sydam was called to the chair, and John S. Kenyon and Hiram D. Wheat were appointed Secretaries.